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GUILFORD COLLEGIAN

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Vol. XVI.

OCTOBER 1903.

No. 1.

Owing to the resignation of some of the men who were elected members of the COLLEGIAN staff and other unavoidable hindrances, we were unable to issue a September number of the GUILFORD COLLEGIAN. No one regrets this more than the present editors do. We feel that an apology is due the readers of this magazine for what might seem to be negligence on the part of the editors, but we hope and believe that we will be able to go to press promptly during the rest of the collegiate year.

On entering our editorial career, we hope to collect such fragments of news in these columns as will give to all our readers a real insight to our college life. In return,

we shall expect every member of our Alumni and every old scholar (and the new ones too) to become a subscriber of the COLLEGIAN and become even more interested in the onward progress of Guilford. Guilford College, and New Garden Boarding School, out of which the college grew, has been a blessing to North Carolina and, to a certain extent, to the whole country, which has not yet been fully appreciated. Christian workers, statesmen, and business men who have received instruction in Guilford's peaceful walls are scattered around in nearly every state of the Union, and their early training, wherever appreciated, is reflecting honor upon their Alma Mater. Her firm co-educational faith from the beginning, which is of inestimable value in a social and moral way, to say nothing about the economical advantages, has been stoutly resisted by many people in the surrounding country; but the glorious results of this system of co-education has put the scorner to shame and today the majority of our educational institutions admit women as well as men, and higher education for women has become a popular demand. Our principles of simplicity and the greatest possible development of the physical, mental, and spiritual powers of man in a stable proposition have overcome all opposition. Guilford has a great work to do. To fully realize the many and highly prized advantages of the place, one must be a student here. To the truth of this, thousands attest. We are yet to hear of the student who has been here and partaken of our fellowship who was not very favorably impressed with the college. Now, dear Guilford College fellow students, and ex-students, we implore you, wherever you may be, to keep in touch with your old Alma Mater through the GUILFORD COLLEGIAN and always do all that lies in your power toward advancing the principles that have been so manfully upheld by Guilford College, by which you yourselves have been greatly blessed.

It will be of interest to former students of Guilford to know that the teaching force has been increased. Prof. Charles Evans, of Philadelphia, a graduate of Westtown Boarding School, and a Bachelor of Arts of Haverford College, has been made professor of English Literature and History. Prof. Thomas Newlin has been recently elected Dean of the college. Prof. Robert N. Wilson is governor this year and has left Y. M. C. A. Hall and taken up his abode in Archdale. The duties of the other members of the faculty remain the same as they were last year. President Lewis Lyndon Hobbs has been granted a leave of absence from the college for the whole year. President Hobbs will travel in the interest of the endowment fund. He is now on a visit to the Western Yearly Meetings.



Guilford's increase in the number of students this fall is a record breaker. We have the largest enrollment of students that we ever had at any previous time. This is very encouraging. But it is also very apparent that another large dormitory is needed for the accommodation of the boys. Too, the dining room will have to be made larger. We hope and believe that before the opening of another college year we will have both of these necessities.



As this issue goes to press the Electrical Plant for Guilford College is nearing completion. This will be glad news for all old students and friends of the college. Especially to the Alumni Association, and the Old Students Association great credit is due, for it was with them that the idea arose, and they have nobly responded with funds to aid the work. Mr. W. W. Mills, of Raleigh, and Mr. R. J. Reynolds, of Winston, each gave handsome donations, and without their help the Board would not have felt able to undertake the work. Another much needed improve-

ment goes along with the Electrical Plant, and that is the large well of flowing water, affording ample supply of pure water for all purposes. A large tank holding ten thousand gallons, has been erected, and the water will be pumped by electricity. The tank is elevated so as to give fire protection. We hope in a future issue to give a full description of all these improvements when "the button is turned," and all the halls and campus are lighted by electricity.

THE 1903 COMMENCEMENT.

On May 26, the Commencement Day exercises were held in Memorial Hall before a large audience of friends and relatives of the graduating class. As was said by President Hobbs, the closing exercises "were in a large degree satisfactory."

The Baccalaureate address given by Dr. David Worth Dennis, of Earlham College, was a masterful production. His address clearly demonstrated the necessity of educating not only our brightest boys and girls, but even the ordinary ones.

President Hobbs expressed with deep feeling, on behalf of the Guilford faculty his sincere appreciation for the great interest that was being taken by the many friends of the late Harriet Greens in the establishment of a memorial fund at Guilford College in honor of her memory. He also referred to the generous gift of Mr. W. W. Mills, of Raleigh, and the assurance of Guilford having an electric plant in the near future, along with other needed improvements, with great delight.

The Baccalaureate service, under the control of W. T. Doggett, of Danville, Va. The Musical Reception, the Alumni Reception, and the Oratorical contests were of a high order.

Degrees were conferred and prizes announced as follows:

Bachelor of Arts.

FLORA K. HARDING,
PHILIP D. M. LORD,
IDA E. MILLIS,

CHARLES L. HOLTON,
R. WILLIAM McCULLOCH,
CHARLES M. SHORT.

Bachelor of Science.

IRVIN T. BLANCHORD,
EDGAR THOMAS SNIPES.

MARIA E. BRISTOW,

Prizes.

The Harverford scholarship (\$300) for 1903-04, was awarded to
IRVIN THOMAS BLANCHORD.

The Bryan-Mauer scholarship (\$400) for 1903-04, was awarded to
FLORA K. HARDING.

The Websterian Oratorical prize was awarded to
EUGENE J. COLTRAINE.

The Improvement Medal of the Websterian Literary Society was
awarded to
CABOL LINDSAY.

The Henry Clay Oratorical prize was awarded to
PHILIP D. M. LORD.

The Improvement Medal of the Henry Clay Literary Society was
awarded to
THOMAS DEAN.

The Philagorean Oratorical prize was awarded to
LILLIAN GERTRUDE WILSON.

The Improvement Medal of the Philagorean Literary Society was
awarded to
ANNIE LOUIS HENLEY.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

The religious influence of the college so far should be a source of gratification to every one present and to all those interested in Guilford's welfare. Besides classes in the newly added Bible course and the other required Bible work, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, several other special Bible classes have been started up and promise to do good work. From the fourth to eighth inclusive of this month Rev. Edgar Williams, of Greensboro, held a series of revival meetings with the young men which proved to be very helpful to

many who previous to that time had not known what it was to claim Christ as a personal Savior.

“THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE.”

Nothing great is accomplished in a day. Prolonged have been the greatest achievements of history. The mightiest forces of the universe are those which operate slowly. It is not in the terrible earth-quake shocks, or the mad whirl of the tornado that the greatest power is manifested; but it is through those silent forces which disintegrate the mountains, sustain life, and hold the planets in their orbits, that this power is best shown. Although such is the method or law obeyed in the realms in which no human being has control, it can be as truthfully stated concerning the laws operating in the domain of man. For it is not the sudden passion of kings or the edicts of Popes that have wrought the greatest revolutions; but it is through that innate spirit of association, which through all ages has induced men to join together for mutual enjoyment or for the attainment of some common purpose for which the support of numbers was necessary. Such bond of unity doubtless must have been the key-note of those early German merchants, who originated what was afterwards known as The Hanseatic League.

“Whom the gods destroy they first strike with madness,” says the Latin proverb. Thus it was with the ambitious rulers of Germany. They were not content to be sovereigns of their own empire, but crossed the Alps and seized the govermental ruins of Italy. And in their eagerness to suppress riots in that fair peninsula, they did not recognize that they were housing in their midst a wolf in sheep’s clothing. For in order to support an army in Italy, they must have money, and money the native cities possessed. So by granting to the cities their various requests in exchange for their gold, these cities eventually secured complete freedom. Moreover, having secured

this independence, they could make treaties among themselves; buy lands for highways between the cities, and join themselves into leagues. This facilitated commerce, which was the direct source of all their wealth.

The history of The Hanseatic League is the history of such a band of cities joined together for commercial intercourse. However, better to understand the working principles of this league, it is necessary to recall the condition of civilization of that period. Can we—in this enlightened age—comprehend a state of things in which piracy was considered a legitimate occupation? When merchandise from wrecked vessels being thrown on land became the property of the strand-dwellers, and the ship's crew their legal slaves? A condition in which barons lay in wait within strong castles, to pounce on luckless traders, and either rob them of their goods or charge extortionate tolls? Can we, I say, grasp the situation in which humanity counted for nothing, and strength for everything? If so, we are in the position readily to understand the difficulties under which commerce was carried on during the Dark Ages. Yet, so strongly was the love of enterprise implanted in those merchants' breasts that even these obstacles did not deter them from the desire to increase their domain. And, on account of this relentless spirit, heightened by the desire to increase their field of usefulness, we may with certainty infer that the main cause which led to the real origin of the great federation of industry known as The Hanseatic League were these three:

First, the vindication of town independence as opposed to the claims of the landed aristocracy.

Second, the alliance of the North German cities among themselves.

Third, the protective and social alliance formed by German merchants who met in foreign countries.

This view is also further sustained by the fact that on their banners they had inscribed this motto, "Freedom for the common merchant at home and abroad."

Slowly, from necessity, and almost unconsciously, The Hanseatic League grew until it became a powerful, independent force, directed neither by prince nor lord, but by the simple merchant citizens. Thus in 1231 we find that the Diet of the empire, having recognized that a strong rival power was growing in its very midst, expressed its disapproval. The cities, however, paid no attention to this disapprobation; but decided to strengthen themselves by having each city furnish a military contingent when defence by force should become necessary.

As was indicated by their motto, the purpose of the league was not only to protect commerce at home, but to secure the trade of foreign countries as well. With this end in view, they established depots or "factories" in the various cities on the continent and in the British Isles. Thus from Novgorod to London; from Bergen in Norway to Antwerp in the Netherlands there was a complete system of caravan routes, and trading vessels which enabled them to control the commerce of the North and the Baltic Seas.

Moreover, successfully to superintend this immense network of trade, there must have been some dominating set of rules; so by a comparison of the documents which have survived the storms of time, we are able fairly to trace out a definite system of government; yet we must not imagine that the system was carried out with the regularities of a modern constitution. The composition of the league itself was always fluctuating. Personal interest of each town was the sole reason for entering the league. So only in times of peril did it display consistency; but this immediate danger being withdrawn the lack of unity again became visible, while at times the towns even went so far as to be at variance with one another.

From the law of change to which all human affairs are subject, the mighty Hanseatic League, with its vast field of influence and moderately fair system of government, was no exception. It is almost sad to think that the death

of such a powerful institution should have coincided with the transformation and rejuvenescence of Europe. Yet, so it was. So it will ever be. We must march onward with our time or be trodden under foot.

Many of the Hanseatic ideas, having become decrepit, were gradually growing obsolete. No longer could the notions of blind obedience and of selfish monopoly, inculcated by the Hansa, be indulged in as in former years. But, in their stead individuality in men, and independence of nations were factors that were slowly manifesting themselves. The time was drawing near when the old system of "factories" was to give place to the varied life of our modern exchange.

Various were the other causes of decay. The discovery that the earth is round, instead of flat, was a matter of unspeakable moment to trade. About this time a maritime route to the East Indies was discovered. The feudal system was replaced by institutions more in conformity with the needs of modern society, and the printing-press was invented. Realizing this, was it but natural that a power, unwilling to rise with civilization, but obstinately clinging to its own ideas and images, had to be left behind? Furthermore, those very causes for which the league itself had been founded, insecurity of roads, lack of international law, and other barbarous conditions, no longer existed. The league saw competition of commerce arising in several countries; and by endeavoring to force foreign people to continue the monopolies granted it when the former people had no commerce of their own, it was transformed from a liberator into an oppressor of trade. And as "oppression must sooner or later succumb to liberalism," so it was with this once proud and influential league.

The most lofty influences are not always derived directly. Thus it was with this great compact of cities. Of the league proper there only remains an illustrious name to be upheld and honored by posterity. For its policy, its

laws, its commerce, its immense credit, the sway which it once exercised—all these were unable to resist the torrent of time that engulfs both the good and the bad alike. Yet, the things which have proven indestructible, and for which we admire and recall with pleasure the name of The Hanseatic League are: that within its walls and fortifications the young tree of civil liberty, which under the tyrannous rule of the feudal lords were perishing in the open country, took root and flourished; that by its means higher culture was spread throughout large areas of Europe; and that through it Western customs and civilization were introduced into all the realms of private and social life.

IRVIN T. BLANCHARD.

THE POWER OF SOLITUDE.

It is a law universal whether physical, mental, or spiritual, that a calm precedes a great outburst. This is observed in the almost oppressive stillness of the few moments which precede the storm. It is shown mentally by the desire of the great thinker to withdraw himself almost entirely from society while he is at work on something which will astonish the world, whether it be in the realm of art, science, or literature. The great artist seeks solitude as the condition necessary to his success.

The inventor at work allows no thought to take him from his ideal, and it was only after Milton became blind, and thus isolated from the most of the world, that he gained the inspiration to write his greatest poem, "Paradise Lost," and likewise the man who would live nearest his Maker, and who wishes to know and follow His will must spend many hours alone, in communion with Him.

Thus have men from almost the earliest ages, recognized the great value of Solitude. It was this recognition which caused the Monks to separate themselves from the world; it was on this account that the artist and poet have always been regarded as being apart from ordinary

humanity; it was this which made the Prophet revered; all humanity looks with awe on one who loves Solitude; and rightly so, since it is this which has ever been productive of the greatest things.

The idea of Solitude seems to have passed through all the stages of evolution. In the Bible history it was only the great men who spent much time in Solitude, and these stand out in great prominence. Isaiah and Jeremiah, although they perhaps were more active in political life than any other prophets, often spent many days far from the haunts of men, in Solitude and prayer. On down through the history of Israel we find these great men and when they ceased the Jews were no longer a nation. At the time when the Greeks had the greatest philosophers—men who loved and sought Solitude, lived plain lives, and loved art and nature—then Greece had her golden age, not only in government, but in literature and art. And when these men were no more, then Greece was dead. The same truth is, if anything, more forcibly illustrated in the history of Rome. When Rome ceased to have great and pure-minded men; no longer had men who had honor, and who thought more of the good of their country than of their own advantage; when the men who meditated much and sought the closest communion with nature were no more, then Rome declined rapidly and lost her true greatness. After Rome lost her power, it was the Saracens of Spain, who, on account of their appreciation, born of Solitude, preserved the love of art and literature, increasing and enriching it, and when they became unfit for the work, the Monks were prepared to continue it.

The Monks were men who realized the value of Solitude. They saw that men engaged in secular business, rarely lead spiritual lives and they sought to correct this fault. They shut themselves up in Monasteries, and worked, it is true, but made that of secondary importance in gaining an end. Their real motive in life was to spend much time in meditation, thus coming into closer com-

munion with God. However, their method in attaining this end had a wrong idea as a basis. Their ideal was selfish and self-centered; their desire was to become pure and holy by shutting themselves from contamination with the world. In this way giving people engaged in secular work, the idea that religion was something too sacred for every day life. Yet the Monks did a very important work, for it was through them alone that art, literature, and religion were preserved through the dark ages.

It seems that the Monks were particularly a product of their age, they were needed and they did their work well while they were necessary.

Every nation since that time has had its great, pure, and simple minded men, every one of whom has contributed his part to the development of art and of literature, until at present we have the treasures, not only of recent times, but also of the times of the Hebrew Prophets.

The tendency of the present time leads us as far to one extreme as the impulse of the sixteenth century was in the opposite. Now men have turned their attention to scientific research in every direction. Man is seeking to find out the mysteries of the unknown, or to master and utilize the powers already discovered. Art and literature though active, still do not reach such high peaks of eminence as did Michael, Angelo or Shakespere, yet the whole standard is on a higher plane. But now as ever we find that Solitude still rules; for to achieve greatness, the poet, artist, or inventor must be a lover of Solitude in some form, whether it be in studies, studio or wood. Study the lives of Edison or Whitman. These men, it is true, mingled in society, and without doubt gained much inspiration from it, yet each had his hours of quiet. Each spent it, however, in a different laboratory. With Edison it is his study, where he spends many hours working at inventions, which will revolutionize the methods of labor. While Whitman's laboratory was the wood and field where he strolled alone learning new lessons from nature and her works. Think

of Thoreau who was a veritable hermit, and we will see that Solitude still claims his own. Yet herein lies one great fault, he laid too much stress upon Solitude; to him, it was sufficient that he had his own little bean patch, and the woods and lakes around the cabin. He cared little for human association and affection. For this reason he became narrowed. He wrote well on what he knew, but his horizon was too small to allow of much scope. And yet had Thoreau mingled in society without Solitude and meditation, he would have failed entirely in becoming a poet. Emerson says that nature delights to put us between extreme antagonism, and our safety lies in the skill in which we keep the diagonal line. Solitude makes us impractical, many great geniuses are not able to do anything useful. They may understand the theory perfectly, yet are entirely incapable of putting it into practice. Society on the other hand is fatal to our growth. Conventionality is something to be avoided. No man should desire to be exactly like some one else. We require such a Solitude, that though we be in a crowded street or drawing room, yet we can feel its inspiration. Bryant says in his Hymn to the City :

“Not in Solitude alone,
May man commune with heaven.”
Or see only in savage wood,
And in sunny vale the present Deity,
Or only hear his voice,
Where the winds whisper,
And the waves rejoice.
Even here do I behold,
Thy steps—Almighty,
Here amidst the crowd,
Though the City rolled.”

Man must be equally ready and able to mingle in society, or to enjoy the quiet inbreathing of nature, if he should attain the full perfection for which he is meant. It is not the circumstance of seeing more or fewer people, but the readiness of sympathy that is important. Insight will give us the principles by which we attain an easier

ascent to the sufficient and absolute position in which we are in the right relation with both society and Solitude.

This will neither be found in Solitude alone, or in the other hand, solely in the busy bustle of society, but only in the clear well-balanced, and peaceful mind, whether it be alone or surrounded by associates. We were not meant to be entirely independent, for we are so constructed that human companionship and sympathy are very sweet and ennobling to us. For although the great thing is always born in silence, to be great, which means to be most useful to man, it must be embodied in the lives and thoughts of others than the originator. For their would be no poet or painter were there not friends to appreciate and admire. Yet each man is an individual, and has his own individuality to preserve, and woe to him if he lose it, for then he becomes the most common-place of the common. To reach the greatest perfection we should endeavor to steer mid-way between the Scylla of Melancholy and Solitude, and the Charybdis of the thoughtlessness and frivolity of what is commonly called society.

MARIA E. BRISTOW.

RECEPTION.

To the new students just entering college with his a-b-c-darian conception of life, there are many discouragements which tend to produce a longing for home. There are so many strangers to meet and get acquainted with as well as rules to succumb to. However, to break the monotony of the "first week" at college, semi-annually there is given a reception to the new students under the auspices of the two religious organizations of the college.

On Saturday night, September 4th, the reception was held in West Hall, Founders. President Hobbs and wife, assisted by Miss Cartland and Mr. Parker, received the guests. After a hearty welcome, the crowd was ushered to the campus where light refreshments were served.

Miss Genevieve White visited her cousin, Miss Tate a few hours on Sunday.

Miss Clara Ontland has lost her "baby heart." Who has found it?

Mr. Richard Wyche gave one of his inimitable lectures on the "Uncle Remus" stories at Memorial Hall, October 9th. It was given under the auspices of the Athletic Association.

Love to Miss Lousie and the young ladies—A Homer Regan.

Since Miss Hollowell has settled down to a quiet life; she presides most gracefully over Prof. Meredith's table.

Simpson doesn't feel as bashful as he looks amongst so many girls.

R. M. Harper, President of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of N. C. and acting student secretary for North Carolina was here on the 10th, and held conference with the various Y. M. C. A. committees.

The Y. M. C. A. of Guilford College is making preparation for the improvement of their hall.

FORGOTTEN.

Forget thee? if to dream by night
And muse on thee by day;
If all the music deep and wild,
A poets heart can pay,
If prayers in absence breathed for thee
To heaven's protecting power,
If winged thoughts that flit to thee
A thousand in an hour,
If busy fancy blending thee
With all my future lot—
If these thou callest forgetting
Thou indeed shalt be forgot.
Forget thee? bid the forest birds
Forget their sweetest tune,
Forget thee? bid the sea forget
To swell beneath the sea,
Bid the flowers forget to drink
The Heaven's refreshing dew,
Thyself forget thine own dear land
And its natives brave and true.
Forget each old familiar face,
Each long remembered spot,
When these things are forgot by thee,
Then thou shalt be forgot.

FOOT-BALL.

The large number of candidates who have appeared on the football field this fall show that there is an abundance of good inexperienced football material on hand. Although Snipes, Dixon, and Pritchett are the only old men back who played on the team all of last year's season, still the prospect for a strong team as soon as the men learn the game, was never better. Although we could not get the games scheduled just as we would have them and, although unfortunately, we have been in a very poor condition at the very time when some of our strongest games have been played, this should not be discouraging to any. We know that we do have good material. Some of our men are making a great sacrifice to play, and we can and must end up with a good team. Let the enthusiasm rise. By taking the proper care of ourselves, hard practice and strong determination to play good ball along with the good coaching that we have, we will be sure to end up with a team that will bring honor to old Guilford.

The following is Guilford's Football schedule for the season:

The University of N. C. at Chapel Hill, September 26.

A. & M. College of N. C. at Raleigh, October 5.

Bingham at Mebane, October 6.

D. M. I. at Danville, Va. October 10.

University of S. C. at Columbia S. C. October 23.

Bingham at Guilford, November 2.

A. & M. College at Guilford, November 11.

University of S. C. at Greensboro, November 18.

Dates not yet arranged with Clemson and Davidson Colleges.

**University, 15; Guilford, 0.**

On Saturday, the 26th of September Guilford played her initial game of football with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The game was called at 12:30 and the weather was extremely hot which made it exceedingly

hard to play snappy ball. The game, however, notwithstanding the hot weather was a good one.

Guilford chose the last goal and received the kick off from Carolina. Guilford catches the ball and advances ten yards. Guilford makes two yards on first rush and punts. Carolina catches and returns five yards. After several rushes Carolina makes a touch-down, but failed to kick goal.

Carolina now receives the kick-off, makes some good short runs, loses the ball on a fumble, but Guilford not making much gain punted. Carolina now catches and after several long runs makes another touch-down.

The second half was more hotly contested by Guilford, Carolina being able to make only one more touch-down. Several times during this half Guilford made her first downs and several times she took the ball off of Carolina, but was unable to keep the heavy experienced Carolina men from crossing her goal.

There were not many brilliant plays made on either side; but Stewart, Cox, Newton, and Mann deserve mention for Carolina, and Snipes, Dixon, Thornburg, Clarke, and Doak for Guilford.



A. & M., 50; Guilford, 0.

Guilford met her waterloo on the Fair ground at Raleigh on October 5th, when she faced A. & M's heavy, experienced, and professional 11. Guilford expected defeat, but the score was by no means a fair test of the comparative strength of the two teams. Three or four of Guilford's best and most experienced men were unable to put themselves into the game. In fact, it came nearer being Guilford's kid team than her real first 11. Cowles, our kid quarter-back was Guilford's star player. It should also be remembered by the reading public that Guilford has to get up her team out of a total of 200 boys

and girls, including our preparatory students at that, and never offers anyone one penny as an inducement to get them to play ball for her. On the other hand, A. & M. has five or six hundred men to pick from and we leave it for her to say how much money she spends on her ball players annually. Guilford knew that she was in a very poor condition to meet a strong rival, but considering it unsportsman like to cancel a game, always lines up to her schedule. We do not wish, however, to underestimate the Farmers' good playing. They have a very strong team and played a manly game.



Guilford, 0; Bingham, 0.

Bingham's team is stronger this year than it was last year, a fact, which was clearly demonstrated on the 6th of October when Guilford met Bingham on the latter's ground. But the Guilford men were sore, and being delayed by a railroad wreck, were both very hungry and tired. We anticipate a change in the score of the second game.



Personals.

E. P. DIXON, '04, EDITOR.

Miss Flora K. Harding '03 is studying at Bryan-Maur College.

Mr. Newton Farlow '00 of Guilford and '03 of University of North Carolina, is teaching in Winston Graded school.

Wm. McCulluch '03 has again entered upon his chosen profession of "child leading" and we feel sure that the "Klines Kind" will be trained aright in Alpharetta, Ga.

Hon. J. M. Dixon '89 is back in the old "Tar Heel State" and expects to visit his Alma mater while here.

Hon. W. C. Howard '01 is Clerk of Court for Randolph county or the "State of Randolph" as it is more generally known.

C. M. Short '03 is enjoying a pleasant vacation of a few days at his old home near Greensboro.

W. H. Caldwell a member of '04 resides in the little town of Walter where many happy hours are spent among his books.

Philip D. M. Lord '03 and a native of Maine is principal of a prosperous High School at Woodland, N. C.

J. B. Henley a former student of New Garden is engaged in the mercantile business in Missoula, Mont.

A. B. Boyer, a member of the '04 is at his home in Charleston, S. C. Here also L. G. Cameron resides.

Miss Maie Ridick, a member of '04 is at her home, Hertford, N. C.

Kerney Hendrix '00 has returned to his home in Randolph after working for some months as the Civil Engineer for the N. & W. R. R. Co. in West Virginia.

Miss Marie Bristow '03, is at her home in Virginia.

Chas. Holton '03 is working for a Winston-Salem Tobacco Company.

J. W. Lewis '99 is carrying on a prosperous business in South Greensboro.

Chas. Glenn is engaged in a very lucrative business at Charlotte, N. C.

Miss Edith Moore is at her home at High Point, N. C.

Prof. S. H. Hodgkin '95, and for some time governor and professor of English and History at Guilford, is now principal of Union Springs School, New York. Prof. Hodgkin is a graduate of Haverford and has taken a degree at Harvard and is wellfitted for the work he has chosen.

L. C. Patterson, of Orange, Guilford's last years full back, and H. P. Leak, of Kernersville, Guilford's half back and Captain, are not with us we are sorry to say. Also C. A. Hinton, and R. N. McNairy failed to come back this year.

W. W. Allen '99 is engaged in business in Philadelphia, Pa.

Misses H. C. Hackney '95, Gertrude Mendenhall, and Prof. T. G. Pearson '97 are members of the faculty of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, N. C.

W. C. Idol '02 is engaged in business at High Point, N. C.

C. W. Davis '02 and '03 of Haverford has been elected professor of Chemistry in Oakwood Seminary, Mo.

Irvin T. Blanchard '03 is continuing his study at Haverford College.

President L. L. Hobbs is now attending Iowa Yearly Meeting.

Miss Linnie Raiford '01 is principal of the Corinth Academy in Va.

David White '90, of Greensboro, has recently been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Guilford College.

T. Herbert Peele, a former student of Guilford, is Postmaster at Rich Square, N. C.

Miss Annie E. Parker, at one time a student of Guilford, is now principal of Rich Square High School.

Elbert White '93 and now D. D. S., is practicing his profession in Norfolk, Va.

William Jasper Thompson '92 is principal of the Aurora High School in Northampton county.

Miss Emma L. White '91 is teaching in Elizabeth City High School.

*The COLLEGIAN Extends to the New Students at Guilford College a
heartly welcome.*

They Are:

Chas. B. Welborn,	High Point, N. C.
Arthur H. Johnson,	Oakdale, N. C. ✕
Alvah E. Lindley,	Pascal, N. C. 2
Alta R. Anderson,	High Point, N. C. 3
Ernest C. May,	Asheville, N. C. 4
Flossie Fitzgerald,	Kansas City, Mo. 3 -
Allen M. Tomlinson,	High Point, N. C. 6
Arthur L. Troy,	Greensboro, N. C. 7
John W. Fitzgerald,	Kansas City, Mo. 8
Rollo I. Russey,	Greensboro, N. C. 9
Samuel G. Anderson,	Guilford College, N. C. 10
W. E. Younts,	Guilford College, N. C. 1
L. Malcolm Grimes,	Greensboro, N. C. 11
Charles B. Richardson,	Level Cross, N. C. 12
Abigail J. Purdie,	High Point, N. C. 13
Bethell Withers,	Wentworth, N. C. 14 -
Clifford C. Frazier,	Greensboro, N. C. 15 -
A. Albion Ledbetter,	Greensboro, N. C. 16
Pearl Braxton,	Leota, N. C. 17
Glenn S. Hudson,	Greensboro, N. C. 18
N. Rush Hodgkin,	Greensboro, N. C. 19
Kate Langston,	Greensboro, N. C. 20
Ethel Hodgkin,	Greensboro, N. C. 21
J. A. Garfield Bingham,	Mechanic, N. C. 22
Stephen S. Clark,	High Point, N. C. 23
Essie E. Tucker,	Kernersville, N. C. 24
Florence Hendrix,	Asheboro, N. C. 25 -
Mary H. Raine,	Wentworth, N. C. 26
Vernon Marshall,	Mayodan, N. C. 27
Carson H. Grantham,	Greensboro, N. C. 28
Clara E. Outland,	Woodland, N. C. 29
Mary D. Holmes,	Woodland, N. C. 30
Mamie E. Outland,	Eagletown, N. C. 31

32	John L. Becton,	Goldsboro, N. C.
33	Ernest Bulluck,	Wilmington, N. C.
34	Samuel H. Price,	Mayo, N. C.
35	Mary E. Farlow,	High Point, N. C.
36	LeRoy Miller,	Linwood, N. C.
	Will Shore,	Boonville, N. C.
	L. Davis,	Guilford College, N. C.
37	Mamie Sue Lindsay,	Guilford College, N. C.
	Oscar S. Sellars,	Stainback, N. C.
	Lillian L. Jennett,	High Point, N. C.
	Mary M. Lowe,	Trinity, N. C.
38	Wingate Lambertson,	Rich Square, N. C.
39	Olive A. Spencer,	Edgar, N. C.
	I. Gertrude Farlow,	Hoyle, N. C.
	Ethel F. Farlow,	Hoyle, N. C.
	J. M. Albright,	Greensboro, N. C.
40	Charlie McNairy,	Battle Ground, N. C.
	Nellie E. Gray,	Sophia, N. C.
41	Ruth Freeman,	Archdale, N. C.
42	C. May Burgess,	High Point, N. C.
43	Lena B. Burgess,	High Point, N. C.
	Joseph H. Jones,	Hughesville, Md.
	Carl A. Benbow,	Greensboro, N. C.
44	Lizzie M. Williams,	Pretlow, Va.
45	Elsie Davis,	Aidyl, N. C.
46	Algeron P. Holden,	Samona, N. C.
47	Robert Simpson,	Summerfield, N. C.
48	Maurice R. Lamb,	Guilford College, N. C.
	Isla M. Frazier,	High Point, N. C.
49	Russell Johnson,	Ruffin, N. C.
50	Jennie Bulla,	Sophia, N. C.
51	Laura Farlow,	Level Plains, N. C.
52	Fred E. Kirkman,	High Point, N. C.
	F. E. Laughlin,	Crotts, N. C.
	Dora Farlow,	Hoyle, N. C.
53	Helen M. Dicks,	Randleman, N. C.
54	James A. Conner,	Rich Square, N. C.
55	Huldah Marshall,	White Plains, N. C.
	Francis W. Marshall,	White Plains, N. C.
	Irvin L. McEachin,	Maxton, N. C.
	Elizabeth B. Sparrow,	Aurora, N. C.
	B. Scales Dalton,	Winston, N. C.
	Mary L. Davis,	High Point, N. C.
56	John Anderson,	Charlotte, N. C.

Ralph N. Moir,	Greensboro, N. C.
57 Maggie B. Cox,	Archdale, N. C.
58 G. Clarence Courtney,	Lenior, N. C.
59 Kittie John,	Rowland, N. C.
Laurena D. Brown,	Catharina, N. C.
60 Ora E. Lowe,	Sawyersville, N. C.
61 Russell L. Vaughan,	Winston, N. C.
62 Manuel Goldo, Jr.,	Cordenas, Cuba.
63 Frances Cabascar,	Cordenas, Cuba.
64 John Martinez,	Cordenas, Cuba.
65 Joe Cabascar,	Cardenas, Cuba.
66 Julius L. Smith,	Concord, N. C.
67 George G. Palmer, Jr.,	Cartersville, N. C.
68 Rebekah Palmer,	Cartersville, N. C.
69 Allen J. Macon,	Farmer, N. C.
70 Rosa Coltraine,	Liberty, N. C.
Agnes R. Lowe,	Science, N. C.
Carrie S. Lowe,	Science, N. C.
71 Hyatt Grisson,	Greensboro, N. C.
72 Rosa Marshall,	White Plains, N. C.
73 J. Bracken Watlington,	Quick, N. C.
74 Daniels L. Lyon,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
75 D. Elma Gray,	Sophia, N. C.
76 Guy E. Fisher,	Battleboro, N. C.
77 Ben Maddox Miller,	Washington, D. C.
78 Ella M. Whitaker,	Pilot Mountain, N. C.
79 Linnie Shamburger,	Hills Store, N. C.
80 Maury Stratford,	Greensboro, N. C.
81 Cleopatria Bowling,	Rougmont, N. C.

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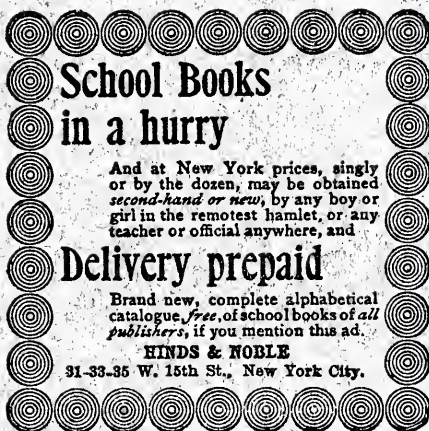
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